

Pathfinder :

FARINGITIS

- 1 Informasi Umum tentang Faringitis
- 2 Artikel Jurnal
- 3 Video/Kilas Berita



Informasi Umum tentang Faringitis

Faringitis

Radang tenggorokan atau faringitis adalah kondisi peradangan yang terjadi pada bagian tenggorokan (faring) yang biasa disebabkan oleh infeksi virus dan bakteri. Di Indonesia, radang tenggorokan sering kali disebut juga dengan istilah panas dalam. Faringitis membuat tenggorokan terasa tidak nyaman, perih, kering, dan gatal. Kondisi ini membuat Anda kesulitan untuk makan, menelan, dan berbicara. Faringitis umumnya disebabkan oleh infeksi virus. Beberapa jenis virus yang bisa menyebabkan faringitis adalah Influenza, Rhinovirus, dan Epstein-Barr. Walaupun lebih sering disebabkan oleh infeksi virus, infeksi bakteri golongan Streptococcus juga bisa menyebabkan faringitis. Virus dan bakteri penyebab faringitis sangat mudah menyebar lewat udara, misalnya lewat percikan air liur dari batuk penderita yang terhirup. Meski faringitis umumnya adalah kondisi yang tidak berbahaya dan dapat sembuh dalam beberapa hari, pengobatan tetap perlu dilakukan untuk meredakan gejala yang timbul. Tergantung dari penyebabnya, peradangan di tenggorokan bisa diatasi dengan perawatan sederhana di rumah, obat apotek (OTC) atau antibiotik dari dokter. Faringitis bisa menyerang siapa pun. Semua orang bisa mengalami radang tenggorokan baik anak-anak, orang dewasa, atau orang lanjut usia.



Link: https://yankes.kemkes.go.id/view_artikel/1750/faringitis



Artikel Jurnal

Deddy Prihadi, et al. (2022). Identifikasi Diagnosa Kategori Covid Varian Omicron dengan Flu Biasa dan Faringitis menggunakan *Metode Certainty Factor*. *MIND Journal: Multimedia Artificial Intelligence Networking Database*.

Abstrak

Angka kenaikan pasien Covid-19 khususnya varian omicron mulai menunjukkan kenaikan signifikan mulai awal tahun 2022 ini. Gejala varian omicron yang hampir mirip dengan influenza dan faringitis menyebabkan masyarakat cukup sulit membedakan apakah terkena Covid-19 varian omicron atau hanya influenza atau faringitis. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode sistem pakar Certainty Factor untuk memberikan kepastian dari sebuah ketidakpastian akan gejala Covid-19 varian omicron ini. Dari hasil pengujian sampel dengan gejala demam, kelelahan, pegal-pegal, sakit kepala, sakit menelan dan pilek, diperoleh nilai persentase keyakinan penyakit Covid-19 yaitu 68,94%, penyakit influenza sebesar 56,32% dan penyakit faringitis sebesar 49,17%. Nilai persentase keyakinan terbesar dari masing-masing penyakit adalah 68,94% yaitu kemungkinan pasien menderita penyakit Covid-19 varian omicron.

Link: <https://ejurnal.itenas.ac.id/index.php/mindjournal/article/view/6789>

Fabian Fischer, et al. (2023). Monkeypox in a Patient with Controlled HIV Infection Initially Presenting with Fever, Painful Pharyngitis, and Tonsillitis. MDPI: Medicina.

Abstrak

With more and more cases emerging outside central and west African countries, where the disease is endemic, the World Health Organization (WHO) has recently declared human monkeypox a Public Health Emergency of International Concern. Typical symptoms of the disease include fever, myalgia, and lymphadenopathy followed by a rash, but other symptoms may occur. Immunocompromised patients, including patients with uncontrolled Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection, may be at risk for more severe courses. We present the case of a 30-year-old male patient of Brazilian descent with monkeypox. Initial symptoms were fever and general discomfort, with painful pharyngitis and tonsillitis and finally a papular rash of the anogenital area as the disease progressed. The presumed date of infection was a sexual contact with an unknown male eight days before the first symptoms occurred. The patient had a known and controlled HIV infection. The main reason for the initial presentation at the hospital was painful pharyngitis and tonsillitis, limiting food intake. Monkeypox infection was confirmed via PCR testing from a swab sample of cutaneous lesions. Adequate systemic and local analgesia enabled oral food uptake again. Antiviral therapy with Tecovirimat was not administered due to the stable immune status of the patient and the mild clinical symptoms. To cover a possible bacterial superinfection or Syphilis infection of the tonsil, antibiotic therapy with Ceftriaxone was added. Several days after presentation, the inflammation of the pharynx resolved and was followed by non-painful mucosal peeling. The patient was followed up with telephone calls and reported a complete recovery. The skin lesions were completely dried out 18 days after the first symptoms. Painful pharyngitis and tonsillitis can be rare early symptoms of monkeypox, which is highly relevant in everyday clinical practice. Particularly in patients with risk factors for monkeypox infection, further clinical and microbiologic testing for monkeypox should be performed if there is a clinical presentation with pharyngitis and tonsillitis.

Link: <https://www.mdpi.com/1648-9144/58/10/1409>

Jeremy Anderson, et al. (2022). Immune signature of acute pharyngitis in a *Streptococcus pyogenes* human challenge trial. *Nature Communications*.

Abstrak

Streptococcus pyogenes causes at least 750 million infections and more than 500,000 deaths each year. No vaccine is currently available for *S. pyogenes* and the use of human challenge models offer unique and exciting opportunities to interrogate the immune response to infectious diseases. Here, we use high-dimensional flow cytometric analysis and multiplex cytokine and chemokine assays to study serial blood and saliva samples collected during the early immune response in human participants following challenge with *S. pyogenes*. We find an immune signature of experimental human pharyngitis characterised by: 1) elevation of serum IL-1Ra, IL-6, IFN- γ , IP-10 and IL-18; 2) increases in peripheral blood innate dendritic cell and monocyte populations; 3) reduced circulation of B cells and CD4+ T cell subsets (Th1, Th17, Treg, TFH) during the acute phase; and 4) activation of unconventional T cell subsets, $\gamma\delta$ TCR+ V δ 2+ T cells and MAIT cells. These findings demonstrate that *S. pyogenes* infection generates a robust early immune response, which may be important for host protection. Together, these data will help advance research to establish correlates of immune protection and focus the evaluation of vaccines.

Link: <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-022-28335-3>

Kate M. Miller, et al. (2022). *The global burden of sore throat and group A Streptococcus pharyngitis: A systematic review and meta-analysis.* ScienceDirect.

Abstrak

Contemporary data for the global burden of sore throat and group A Streptococcus (Strep A) pharyngitis are required to understand the frequency of disease and develop value propositions for Strep A vaccines. We used Clarivate Analytics' Web of Science platform to search WoS core collection, PubMed, Medline, data citation index, KCI-Korean Journal Database, Russian Science Citation Index, and the SciELO Citation Index for articles published between Jan 1, 2000, and Feb 15, 2021, from any country and in any language. The risk of bias was assessed using the JBI critical appraisal checklist. We used random-effects meta-analyses to pool sore throat and Strep A sore throat incidence rates from community-based studies. Our study was registered with PROSPERO (CRD42020181103). Of 5,529 articles identified by the search strategy, 26 studies met the inclusion criteria, but only two included data to determine incidence among adults. The pooled incidence rate, calculated for children only, was 82.2 episodes per 100 child-years (95% CI 25.2–286.3, I² = 100%) for sore throat (7 studies; 7,964 person years) and 22.1 episodes per 100 child-years (95% CI 14.7–33.1, I² = 98%) for Strep A sore throat (9 studies; 15,696 person years). The pooled cumulative incidence rate of sore throat from five studies was 31.9 per 100 children. There was significant methodological and statistical heterogeneity among studies, and five of 26 studies had a risk of bias score less than five (range: nine [maximum score] to one). Strep A sore throat has a considerable global burden. However, methodologically standardised studies are required to quantify that burden, analyse differences in rates between populations, and evaluate the likely impact of future Strep A vaccines.

Link: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2589537022001882>

Junya Yamagishi, et al. (2021). Acute pharyngitis with the abrupt manifestation of neurological disorders, leading to a diagnosis of Neuro-Behçet's disease. Acta Oto-Laryngologica Case Reports.

Abstrak

Neuro-Behçet's disease (NBD) involves the nervous system and has a poorer prognosis. Since the typical delay in the onset of neurological symptoms is several years, difficulties are associated with diagnosing NBD when neurological disorders occur almost simultaneously with other major symptoms. We herein report a rare case of NBD that presented with the almost simultaneous manifestation of principal symptoms and neurological disorders. A 32-year-old Japanese woman presented with severe pharyngitis with a white coating and ulcers. On the third day of admission, she suddenly fainted while walking with urinary incontinence. T2-weighted MRI showed multiple high-intensity signals in the brainstem. Genital ulcers and pseudofolliculitis on the back were also detected. Stabilometry showed principal involvement of the peripheral vestibular system. A cerebrospinal fluid examination revealed an increase in the number of cells with lymphocyte dominance. The interleukin-6 level was markedly elevated. Pulse corticosteroid therapy led to the attenuation of symptoms.

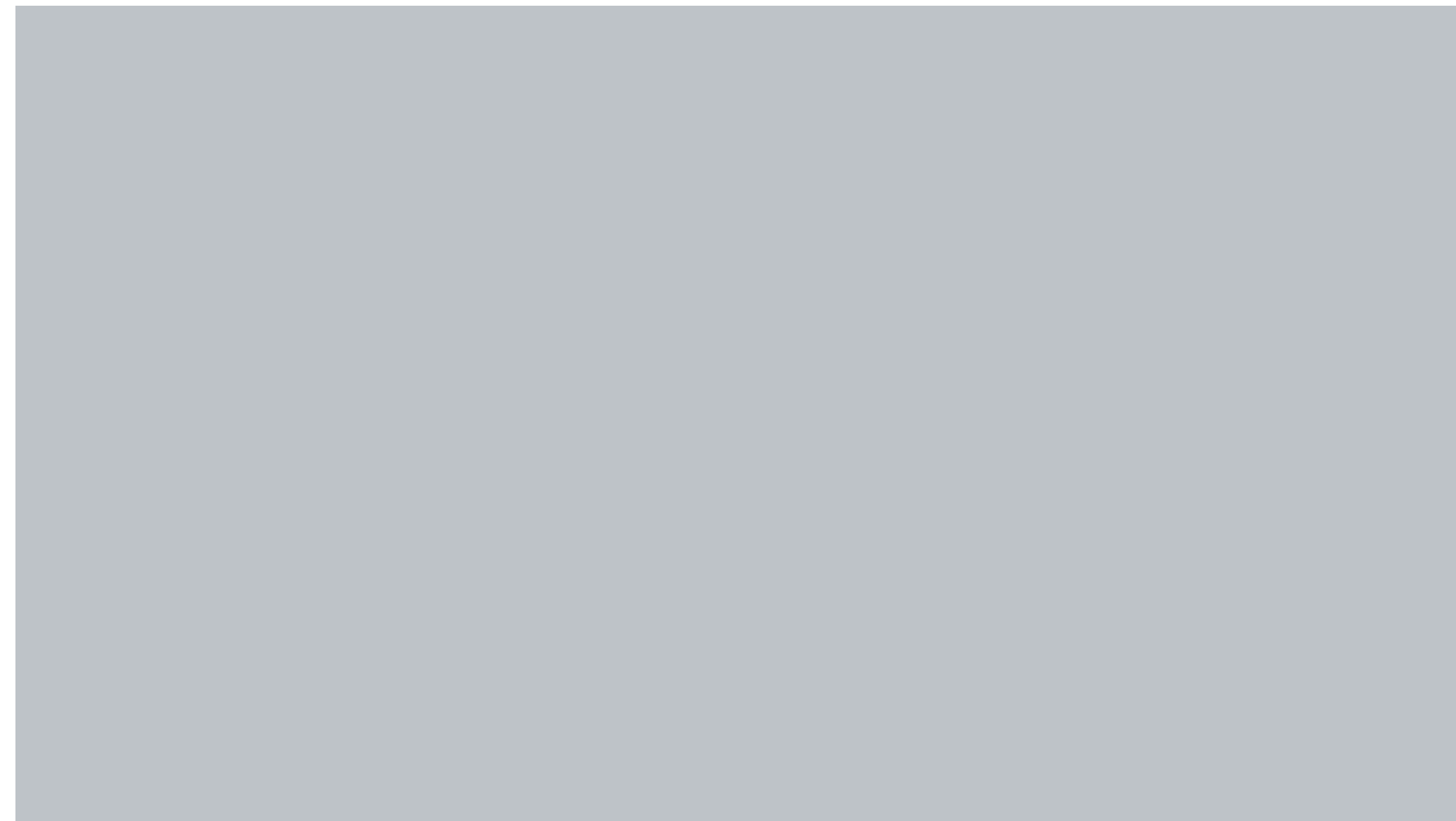
Link: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23772484.2021.1975497>



Video/Kilas Berita

Faringitis/Radang Tenggorokan: Klasifikasi, Etiologi, Diagnosis, Tatalaksana

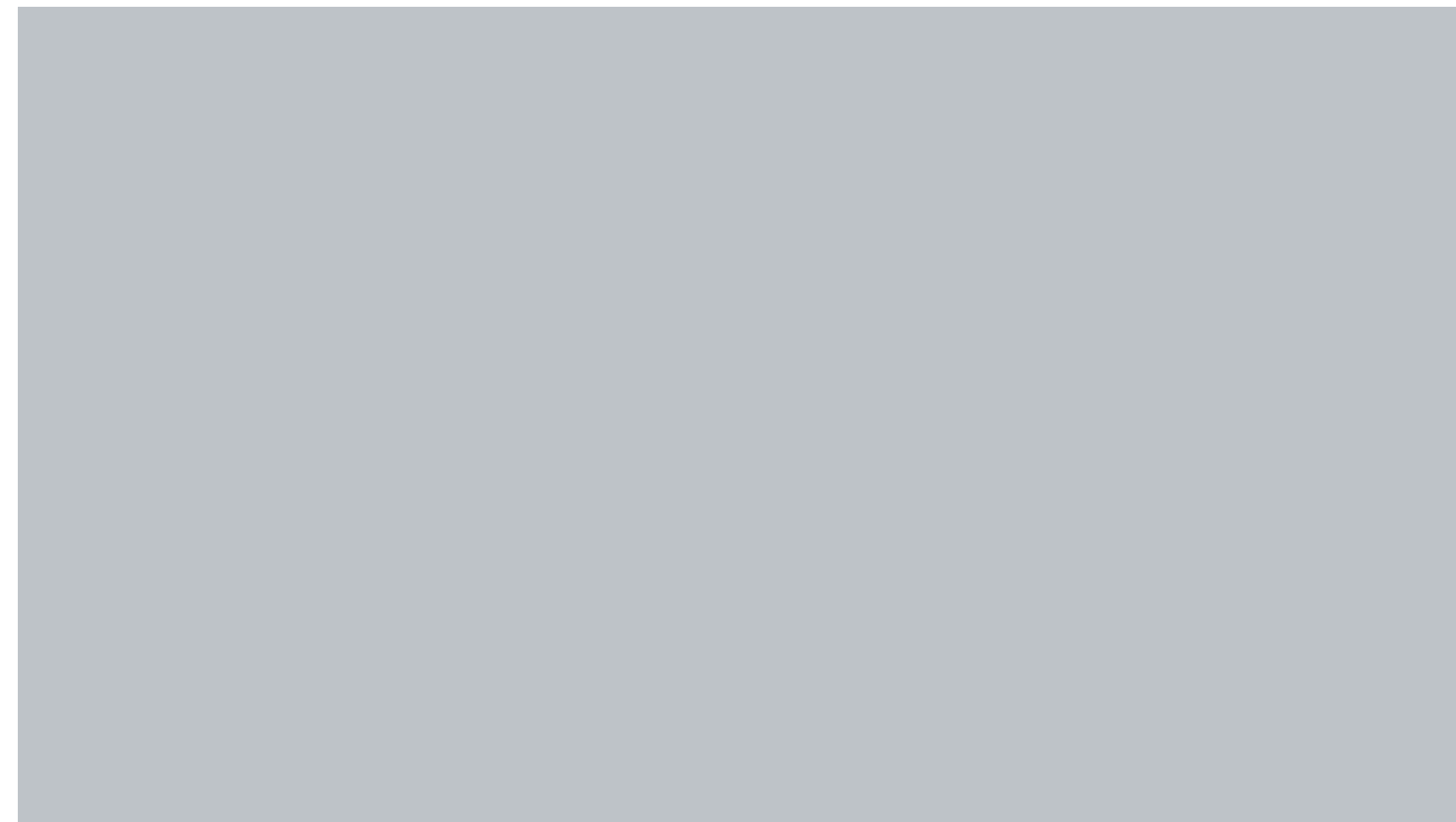
Nyeri tenggorokan merupakan manifestasi utama dalam Faringitis atau radang tenggorokan. Faringitis ini sering disertai dengan Tonsilitis. Faringitis ini merupakan salah satu dari penyakit Infeksi Saluran Napas Atas (ISPA).



Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hulab3JRzTg>

Faringitis, Pembengkakan pada Bagian Belakang Tenggorokan dan Biasa Terjadi saat Musim Hujan

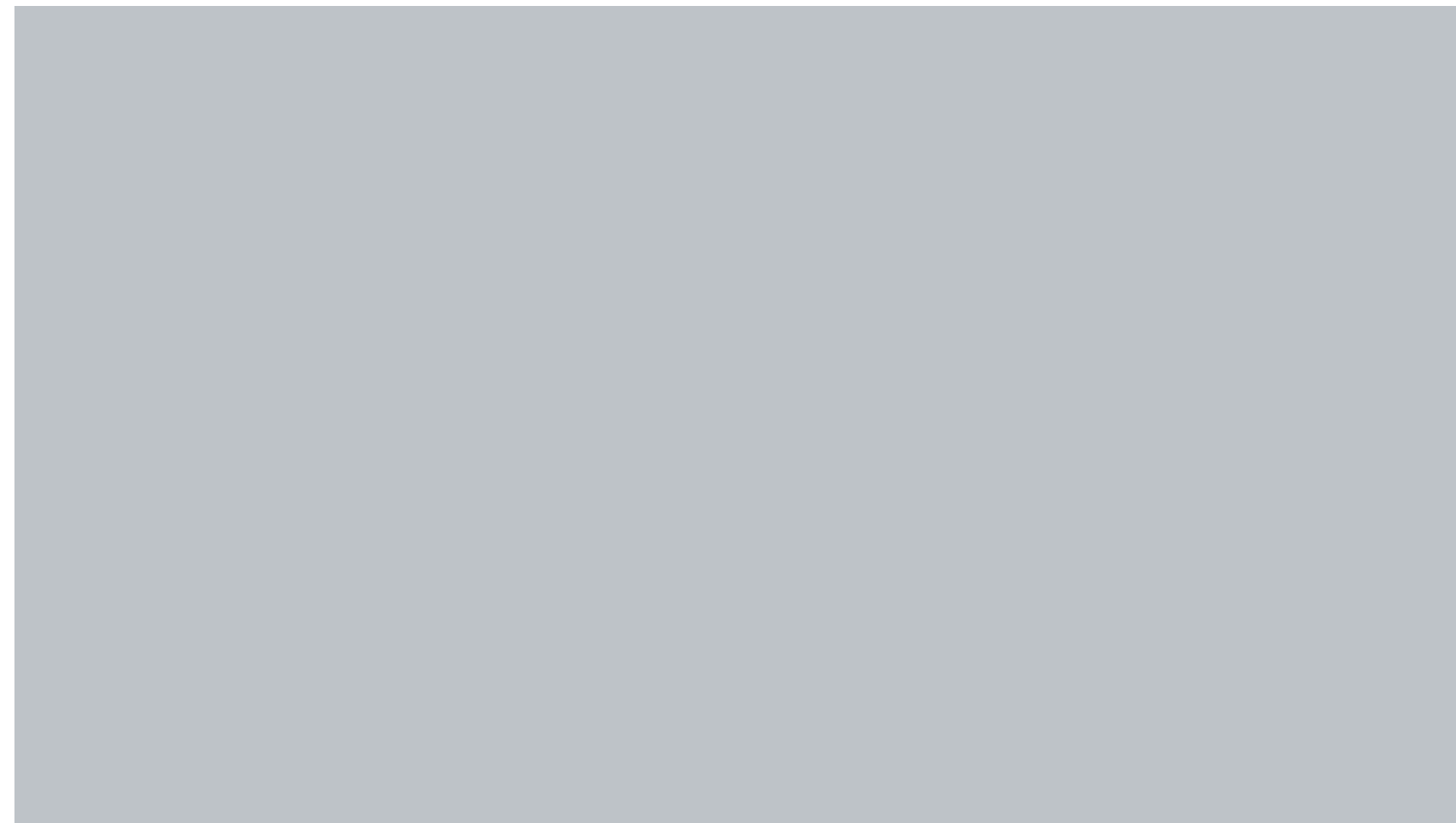
Radang tenggorokan atau faringitis adalah pembengkakan yang terjadi pada bagian belakang tenggorokan (faring).



Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F3dF5fGX_1U

BEM KM IPB 2019 | Dokter Kesmah Ep. 2: Faringitis

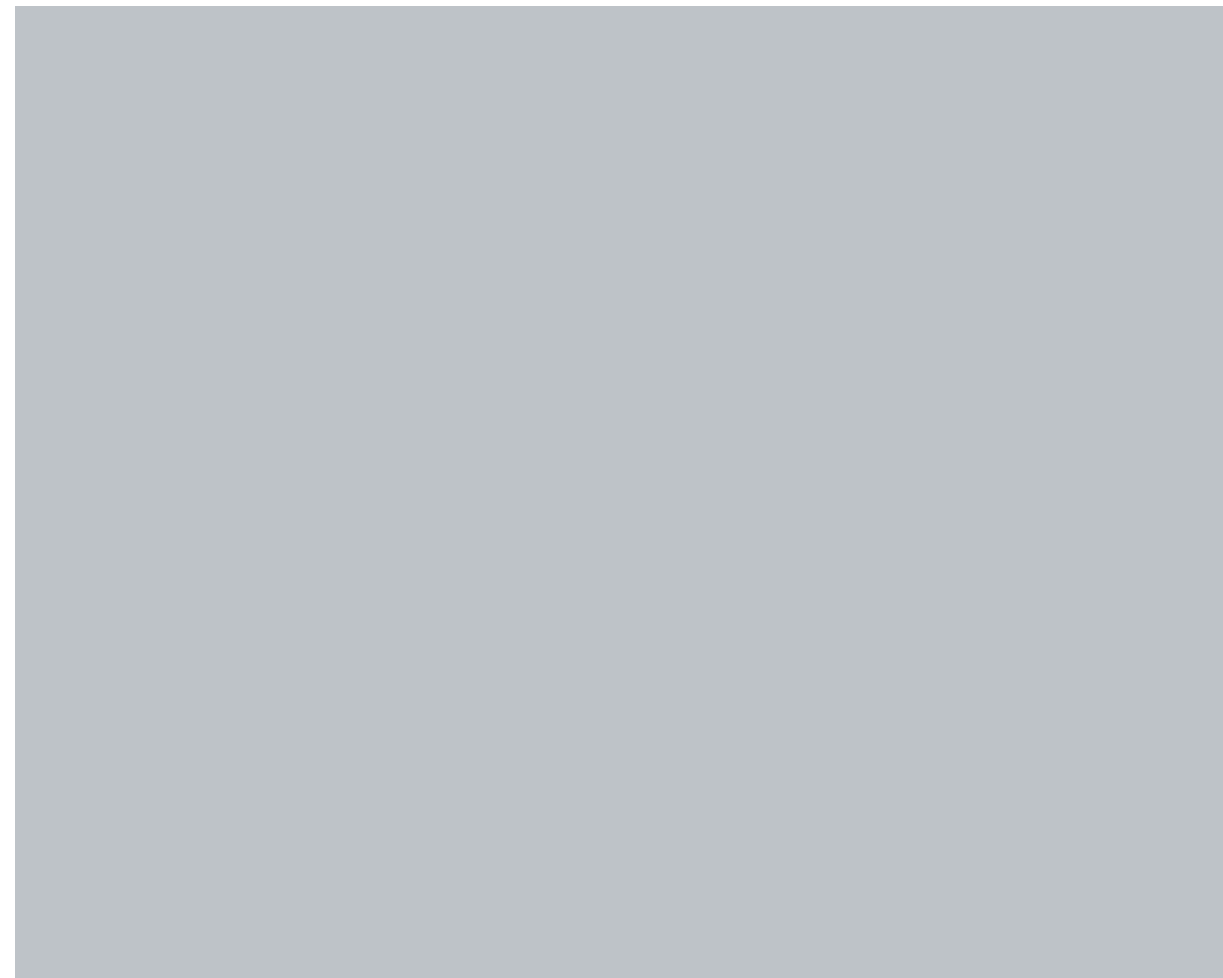
Faringitis adalah nyeri atau iritasi tenggorokan yang dapat muncul dengan atau tanpa aktivitas menelan yang sering disertai dengan infeksi, seperti pilek atau flu.



Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=csOWCAIwV7s>

Seputar Faringitis: Penyebab, Gejala, dan Pengobatannya

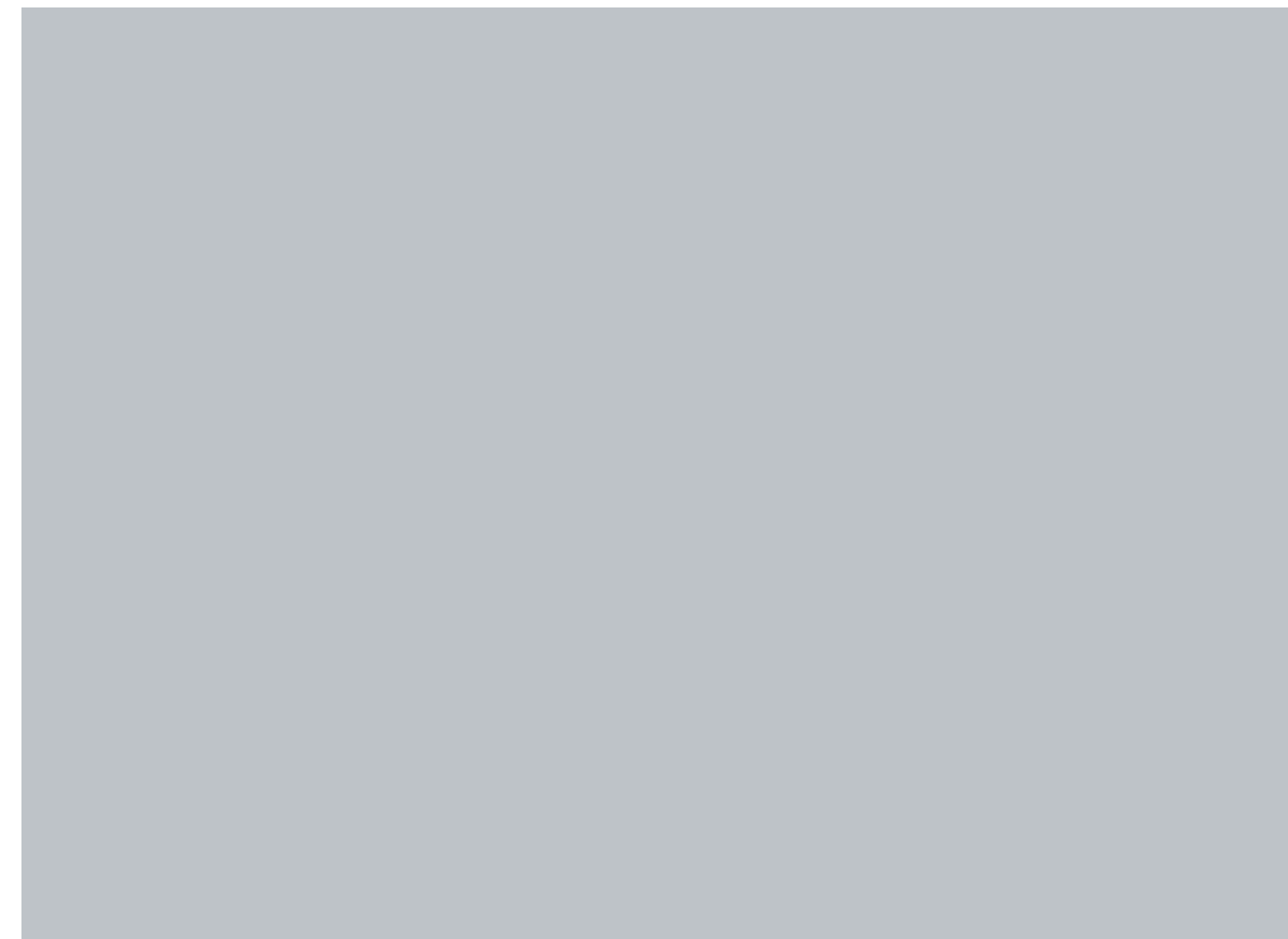
Faringitis adalah peradangan yang menyerang tenggorokan atau hulu kerongkongan (pharynx). Penyakit ini lebih dikenal dengan nama radang tenggorokan.



Link: <https://health.detik.com/berita-detikhealth/d-4813217/seputar-faringitis-penyebab-gejala-dan-pengobatannya>

7 Penyebab Faringitis yang Perlu Diwaspadai

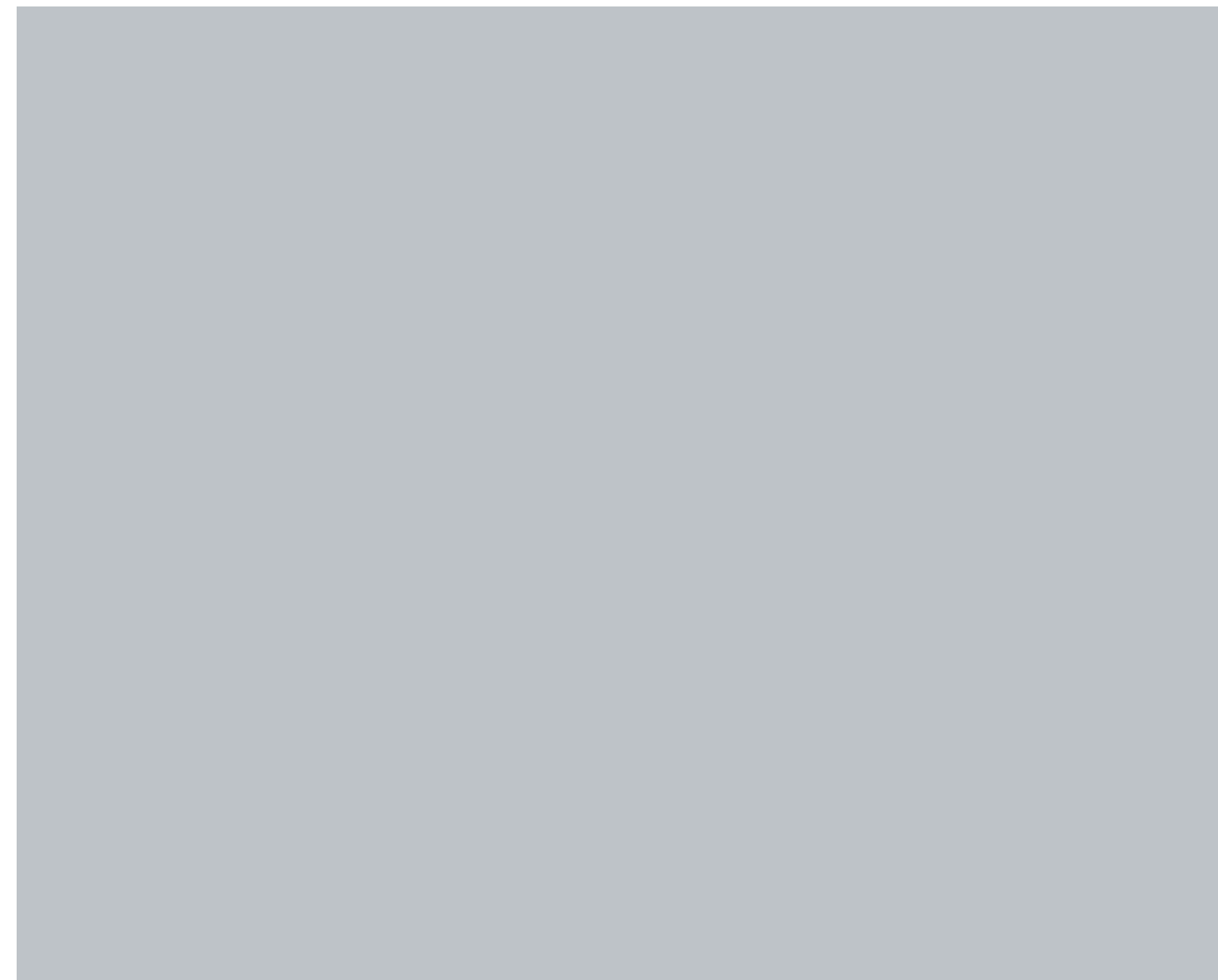
Penyebab faringitis bisa karena infeksi virus atau bakteri. Faringitis adalah peradangan pada selaput lendir yang melapisi bagian belakang tenggorokan atau faring.



Link: <https://health.kompas.com/read/2021/10/25/130400368/7-penyebab-faringitis-yang-perlu-diwaspadai>

Penyebab dan Gejala Radang Tenggorokan atau Faringitis

Radang tenggorokan atau faringitis menyebabkan rasa gatal dan kesulitan menelan, dikutip dari Healthline. Menurut American Osteopathic Association, radang tenggorokan faringitis tersebut disebabkan infeksi bakteri atau virus.



Link: <https://gaya.tempo.co/read/1637736/penyebab-dan-gejala-radang-tenggorokan-atau-faringitis>



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